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conditions. So far as lies in our power, we must not allow to be set up or kept up anywhere within the church the walls between classes, races and nationalities which our Master leveled to the ground. We must declare our faith in the brotherhood of mankind and the sisterhood of nations in the face of the spurious patriotism which in its pride of country and race rides roughshod over uncivilized races and weak peoples, and is always watching for an opening into which to drive its self-seeking power.

At the point of development which the peace movement has reached, this is the supreme service which the Christian church, in all its membership, is divinely commissioned to perform. If the church, which is now a commanding institution in the civilized world, is willing to lose its life in this way with the Master, it shall find it again at no distant day in a world at peace at the feet of the Prince of Peace.

### New Books.

LA FÉDÉRATION DE L'EUROPE. By J. Novicow. Paris: Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard Saint-Germain. In four books. 12mo. 805 pages.

This book, by the eminent Russian sociologist of Odessa, is the most important contribution to the growing literature of arbitration and peace since the publication two years ago of John Bassett Moore's "History of Arbitration" in six volumes and John de Bloch's "The Future of War," also in six volumes. Mr. Novicow's new work is not so extensive as either of these latter, but in its own field it is quite as comprehensive and exhaustive. In some of his former works, "The Conflicts between Human Societies," "The Waste of Modern Societies," "War and its Pretended Benefits," he had treated more or less fully of different phases of the question of peace and war. In this book he covers the entire ground, from the sociological point of view.

The work is profoundly ethical also, though not starting from the ethical point of view. The immediate occasion of the undertaking of the writing of the book was the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, which Mr. Novicow considers one of the most ill-considered and needless wars which have ever taken place. When this war broke out he felt "the imperative duty," as he says in the preface, to lay aside other projected works and undertake this. The book is written throughout with the warmth of emotion and the sustained interest which come only of genuine conviction. It does not on this account, however, lose in critical acumen and clear-

### TO THE DEAF.

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ness of insight. On the contrary, the treatment is all the more true and logical. One wonders, after reading the thorough-going demonstrations by which he breaks down all the strong defenses as well as flimsy excuses of war, how any one can any longer retain intellectual self-respect and still believe in what Mr. Novicow calls "the bankruptcy of reason."

In Book I. he discusses the nature of federation, its economic benefits, the political security which it would ensure, and various general advantages both to individuals and to states. In Book II. the obstacles are described. These are the desire for territorial expansion, the prestige of war, the sociological errors of the militarists, the interests created by militarism, national chauvinism, false ideas of international justice, race hatred, the egoism and short-sightedness of nations, the illusions of national self-righteousness, custom and the traditions of diplomacy, and what he calls "poverty of imagination," the seeming incapacity of states to imagine themselves in any other condition than that in which they find themselves. It is difficult to conceive a finer piece of keen, searching, comprehensive analysis and criticism than this part of the work contains. He shows most conclusively that all seeming obstacles to federation are "phantoms without objective reality, pure chimeras, created by ignorance and human pride."

In Book III. the forces favoring federation are considered, namely, economic organization and development, the expansion of ideas and of mental horizon, the development of ethical feelings and principles, the progress in political conceptions and organizations, national unification and the enlarged idea of patriotism, the growing sense of internationalism and universalism. The militarism of the time he considers also to be working negatively, through the colossal burdens and dangers which it imposes, towards federation.

In Book IV. are presented the ways in which federation will be realized. The general march of social events, the organization of the peace movement, the steady growth of the number of anti-militarists, the development of international law both private and public, the organization of international bureaus, international congresses and treaties, the Hague Conference, the extension of "federated areas" of the globe, and the probable federal institutions of the future are, in this final book, discussed in a most interesting but conservative and common-sense way. The author believes in the ultimate federation of Europe in an international state, with a general government for the general interests and local governments for those which are local.

If we should offer any criticism of this remarkably able and fascinatingly written work, it would be that it is too long. It is in reality a treatise in four volumes, and must hereafter be one of the standard books of reference in the literature of peace. It ought to be translated into English and put into every library in the nation.

A CENTURY OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. By John W. Foster. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Octavo. 497 pages.

This work of one of our ablest, truest and best known diplomats supplies, if not a long-felt want, a want which everybody ought to feel. Our diplomatic history has

been a remarkable one. It has introduced, in many respects, a new spirit and purpose, and even method, into the handling of international affairs. Its results in the improvement of international law have been large. No intelligent view of the relation of the United States to the rest of the world, during the more than a century and a quarter of its existence, can be reached without a fair knowledge of this diplomatic history. Mr. Foster, who has been in the State Department and had otherwise a large experience in international affairs, has, in a single volume, put the salient facts of this history within reach of any one who cares to know them. He gives us a succinct account of our diplomacy in its infancy, and of the origin and growth of the State Department. His review gives an interesting sketch of the work of many of our most distinguished statesmen in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and of the obstacles which they had to meet. Franklin, Jay, Adams, Jefferson, Randolph, Pickering, Marshall, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Clay, Van Buren, Livingston, Forsyth, Webster, Calhoun, Buchanan, Clayton, Marcy, Cass, Seward, Fish, all appear in Mr. Foster's pages in their "working clothes," engaged in the great diplomatic negotiations and discussions which form a most intensely interesting thread in the history of the country. American diplomacy has done much for international arbitration, and this service receives due attention from the author.

We are sorry that Mr. Foster stopped in his review with the year 1876. Most of our memories are very short. We hope he will add a chapter to the next edition of his book bringing the record down at least to the beginning of Mr. McKinley's administration. This is essential to the fullest value of the work, which will henceforth be considered indispensable in every library of political literature.

**DIE HAAGER FRIEDENSCONFERENZ:** Leaves from the Diary of Bertha von Suttner. Dresden and Leipzig: E. Pierson. 310 pages, with an appendix of 57 pages.

For those who read German this Diary of the Baroness von Suttner, written at The Hague in May and June, 1899, will prove a most entertaining book. It is not in any sense an official report of the Hague Conference, but a record of the daily observations and reflections of one of the ablest and most cultivated of the peace workers, who

was at The Hague from the beginning to the end of the Conference. It not only records the progress of the work of the Conference from day to day as it was given out by the secretary, and commented upon in the daily press, but gathers up and preserves many side incidents, conversations between the Baroness and prominent members of the Conference, tête-à-têtes at intimate little breakfast parties, remarks and characteristics of prominent peace workers who came to The Hague, the fine courtesies shown by the Queen and the government, etc. The Diary is written in the charming literary style for which the authoress of "*Die Waffen Nieder*" (Lay Down Your Arms) is so well known. It is a unique book, and the reading of it will be the next thing to having been at The Hague and seen for oneself.

**WORD AND WORK OF DAVID J. LEWIS.** Compiled by Mrs. E. H. Lewis. Cincinnati: Office of the Revivalist.

David J. Lewis, a pastor and evangelist among the Friends, was one of those rare spirits whose presence in humanity is difficult to explain on any ordinary principles. He was a man, not of much education and perhaps not always wisest in his conceptions and methods, but of unusual consecration, faith and energy. He had a powerful influence, as a man of God, over those among whom he worked. He was intensely opposed to the gospel of hate and arrogance so much preached and more practiced in our time. He did strong service for the cause of peace and goodwill in his ministry. He had an "extinguishable hopefulness for mankind." This book is a record of his work, and gives some of his most characteristic utterances.

**THE HOME CIRCLE.** A collection of Poems by Robert W. Stout. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. 12mo. 284 pages.

This handsomely bound, beautifully printed book is a collection of poems, "pure, chaste and instructive," intended for the home circle. It is dedicated by the author to "The lovers of liberty throughout the world," the leading poem in the collection being "The Song of Liberty." Besides this, there are national and patriotic poems, poems of sentiment and affection, tales of adventure, types of women, and miscellaneous poems on many subjects.

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